



# Climate Smart Agriculture Policy Engagement Cycle

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**Weesgerus, Modimolle, Limpopo**

# Presentation Outline

- A Brief About FANRPAN
- Context: Research, Policy & Practice
- The Concept Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)
- What is FANRPAN Doing: The Policy Engagement Cycle
  - Research and policy analysis
  - Policy advocacy
  - Knowledge management
  - Capacity building
  - Communication
- Conclusion
  - Way forward
  - Take home message



**What is FANRPAN?**

# Legitimacy and Genesis

## 1. Establishment of FANRPAN

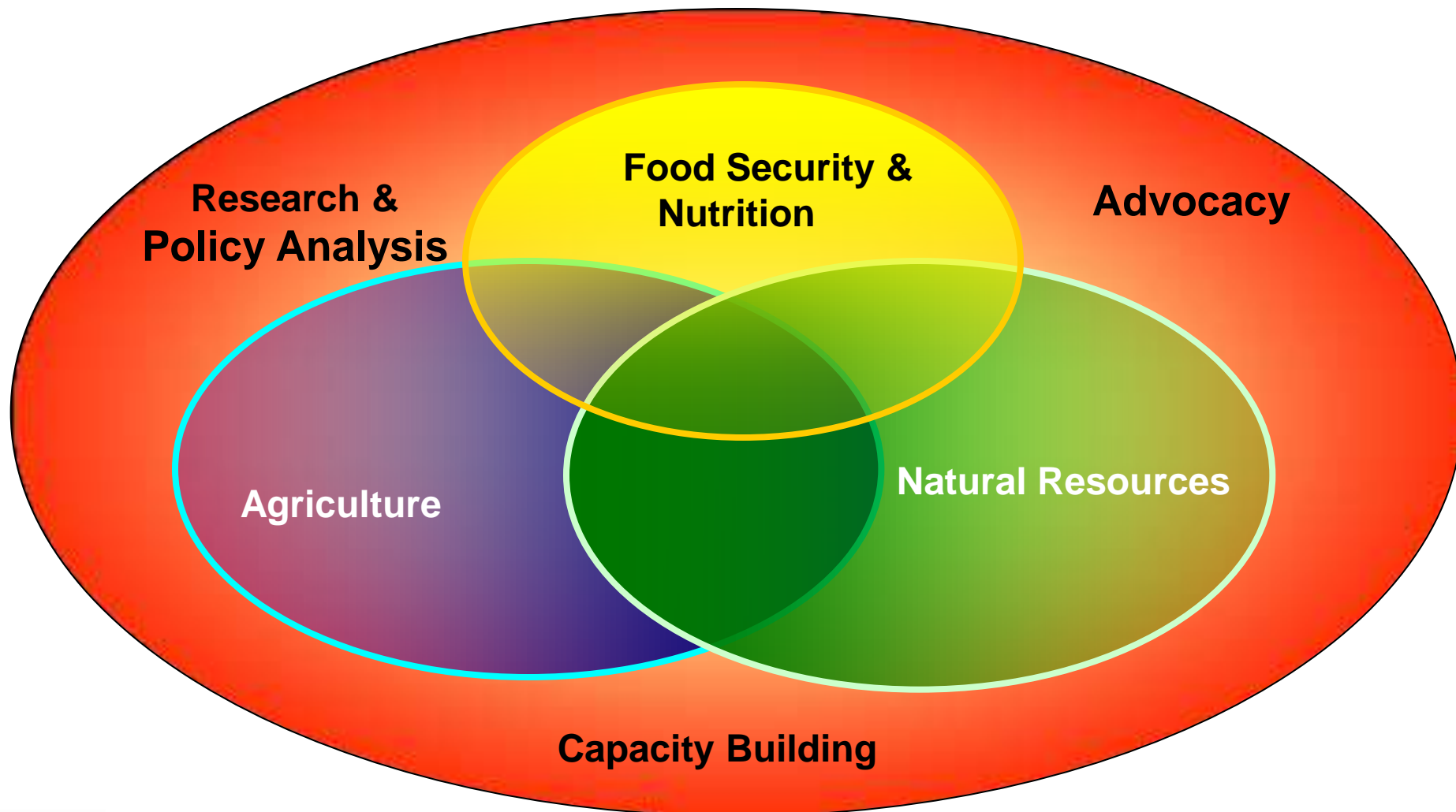
- 1994 Ministers of Eastern and Southern Africa
- 1997 Deans of Agriculture meeting
- 2003 Registered as a Policy Think Tank (in Zimbabwe)

## 2. Reorganization

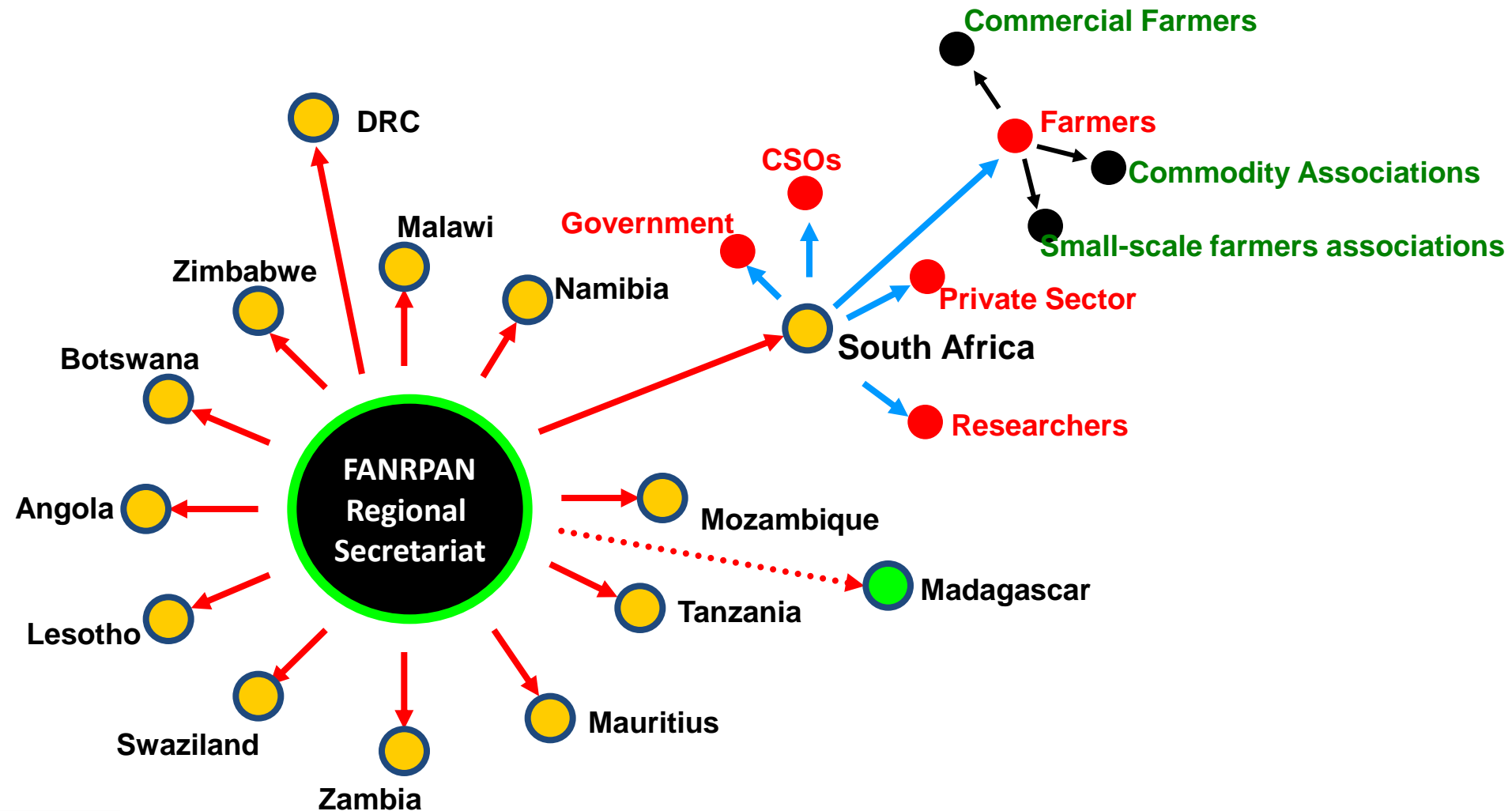
- 2005 Relocation and Hosting Agreement with RSA
- 2007 – 2015 Strategy & Business Plan



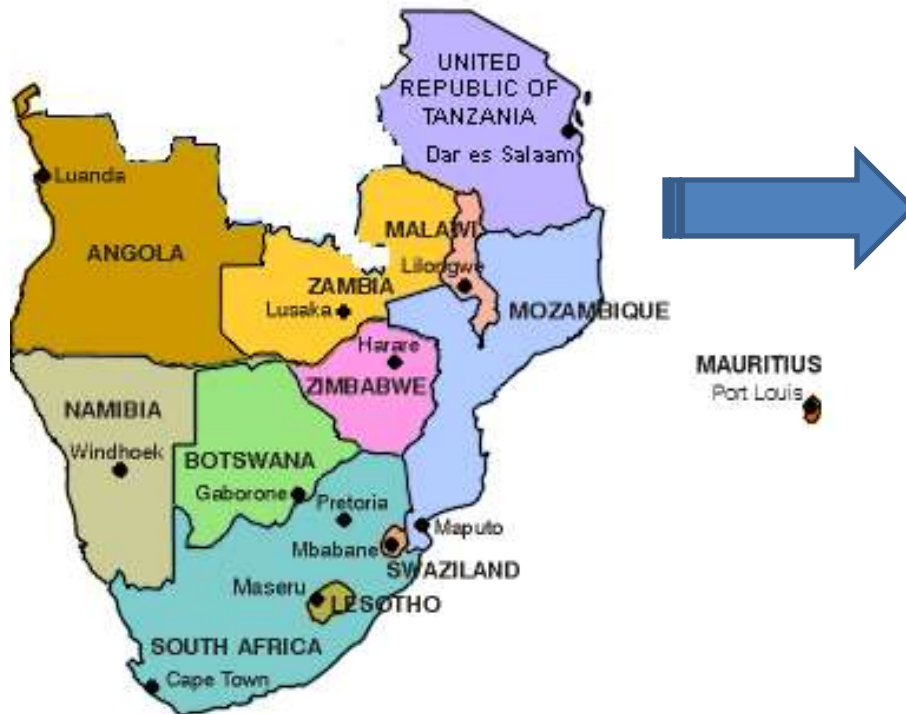
# FANRPAN Key Elements



# FANRPAN Structure: Network of Networks



# Africa-wide Mandate



Now in 16 Countries



# FANRPAN Growth

- **2001:** (**8**; Botswana; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; **South Africa**; Tanzania; Zambia & Zimbabwe)
- **2002:** (**3**; Lesotho; Swaziland & Mauritius)
- **2005:** (**1**; Angola)
- **2008:** (**1**; Madagascar)
- **2010:** (**1**; Democratic Republic of Congo)
- **2011:** (**2**; Kenya and Uganda)
- **2013:** (**1**, FANRPAN to establish Node in Benin)





# Context

# The Key Players: What is the Issue?

## RESEARCH SYSTEM

### ACTORS

- Public (universities and research centres)
- Private
- Civil Society
- Policy makers

## POLICY SYSTEM

### ACTORS

- Politicians & political system
- Civil servants
- Universities
- Civil societies and groups

## Conductive ENVIRONMENT

- Whose role?
- What is it?
- How can it be done?

## PRACTICE SYSTEM

### ACTORS

- Producers of goods and services
- Input providers
- Advisory services

# The Policy Environment: Challenges

- **Multiple actors**
  - Policy cycle is crowded
- **Lack of empirical data to test policy assumptions**
  - Weak demand for research input
- **Insufficient continuous engagement of beneficiaries**
- **Engagement in policy processes is the preserve of government and the elite**



# The Research Environment: Challenges

- **Lack of multi-disciplinary research teams**
- **Research agenda not always ALIGNED to**
  - Community/farmers needs
  - Policy concerns and government agenda
- **Lack capacities to communicate research results to policymakers**
  - Language
  - Medium / channels



# Research & Policy Into Use: The Challenge

**Disconnect between Researchers, Policy Makers & Practice at community/farmers level**



# Research Results vs Policy Making



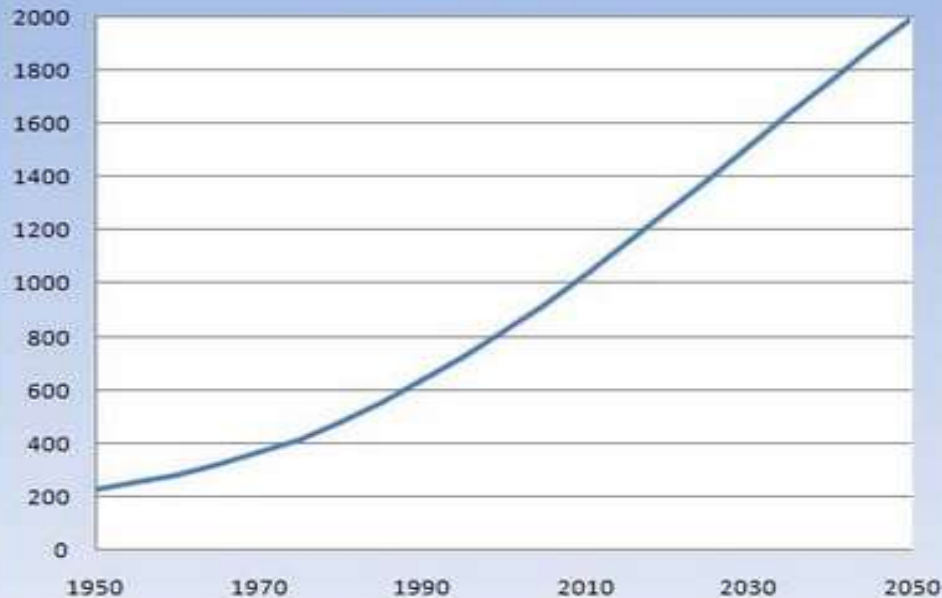
**Community/Farmer Needs**

**Supply of Evidence**

**Demand of Evidence**

# People, Land and Food in Africa

**Africa Population**  
(millions; source: UN)



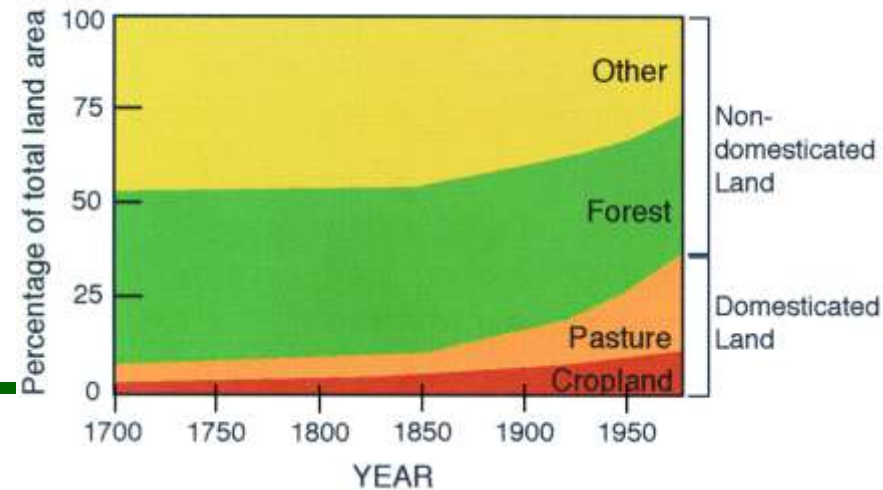
**Food Production Index**

Net per capita (PIN base 1989-1991)



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Statistical databases (FAOSTats), 1995.

**LAND COVER**



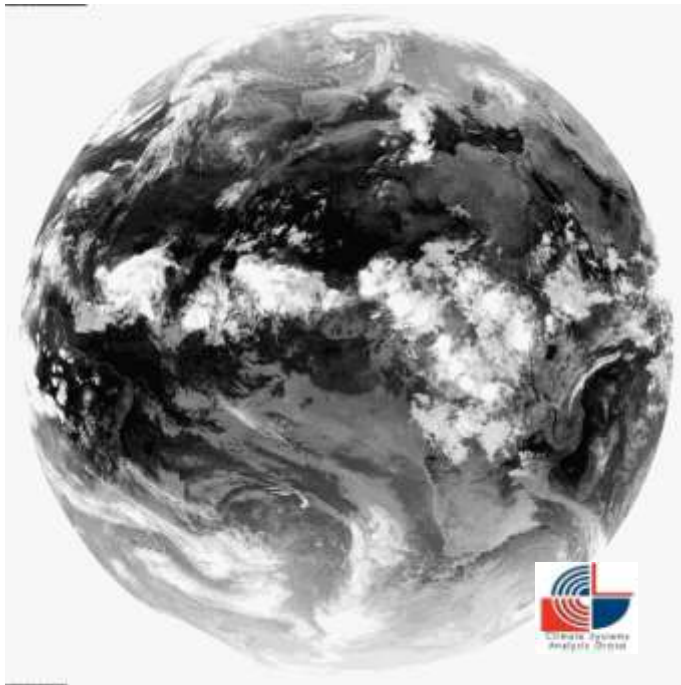
# Grazing and Pastoral Issues

- Human settlement is spreading substantially
- Overgrazing and Range Degradation
  - Common range : Tragedy of the commons
  - Land tenure system: Insecure
  - Stocking rates: Overstocking
- Therefore, appropriate grazing management practices is imperative:
  - for increased agricultural productivity, and
  - for maintaining grassland biodiversity

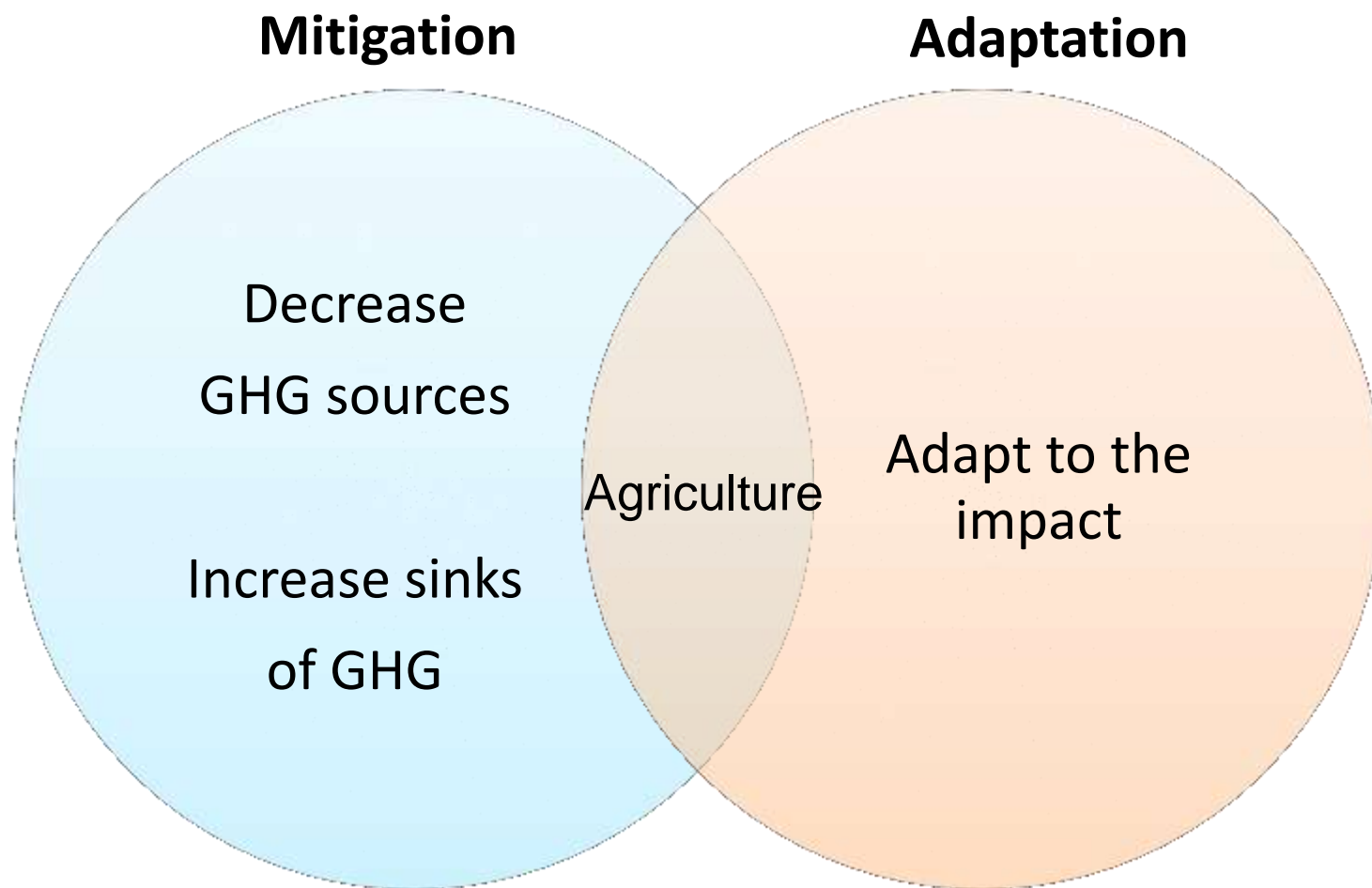


# Understanding Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)

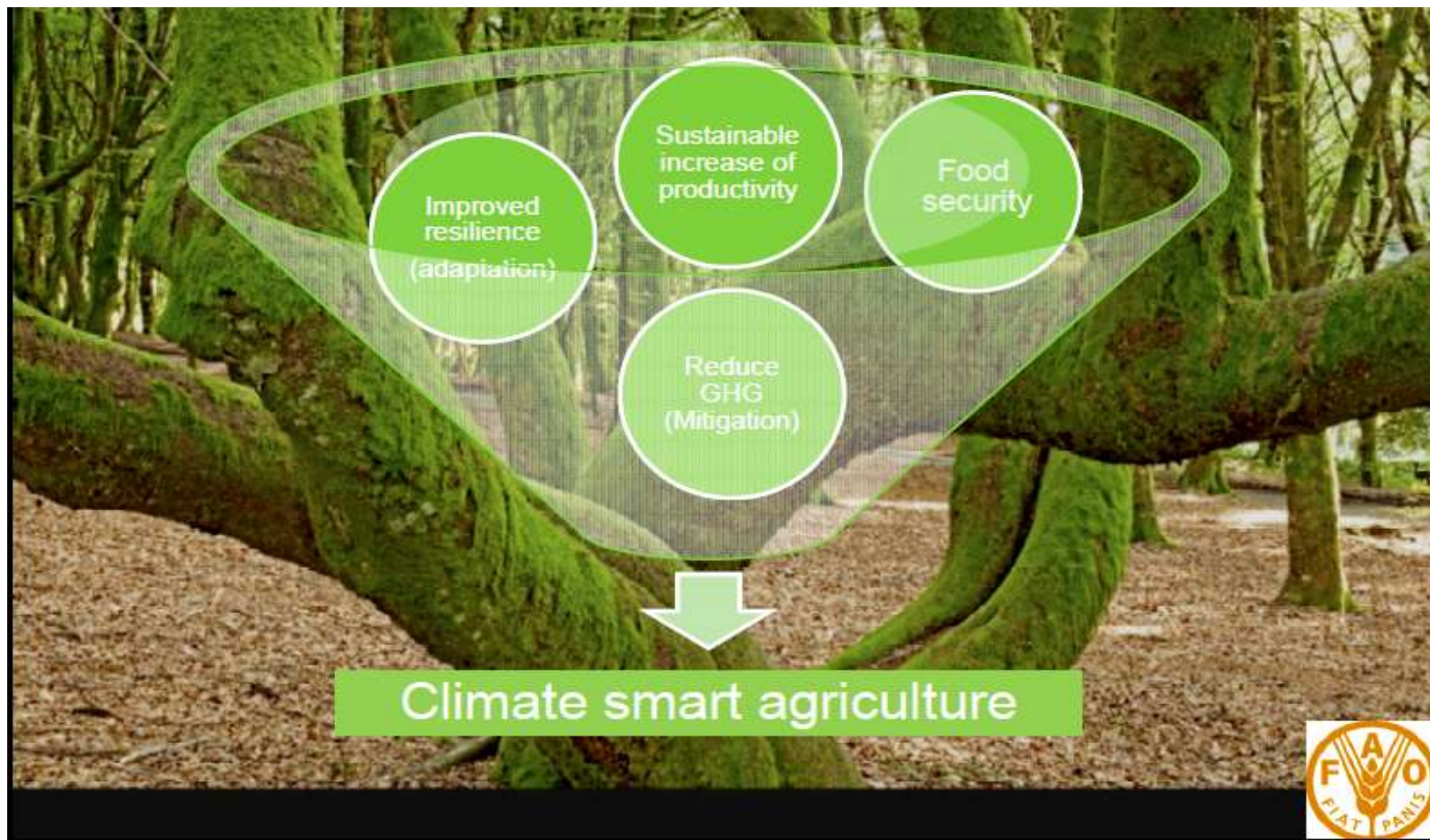
# Climate Change



# Agriculture: Mitigate & Adaptation

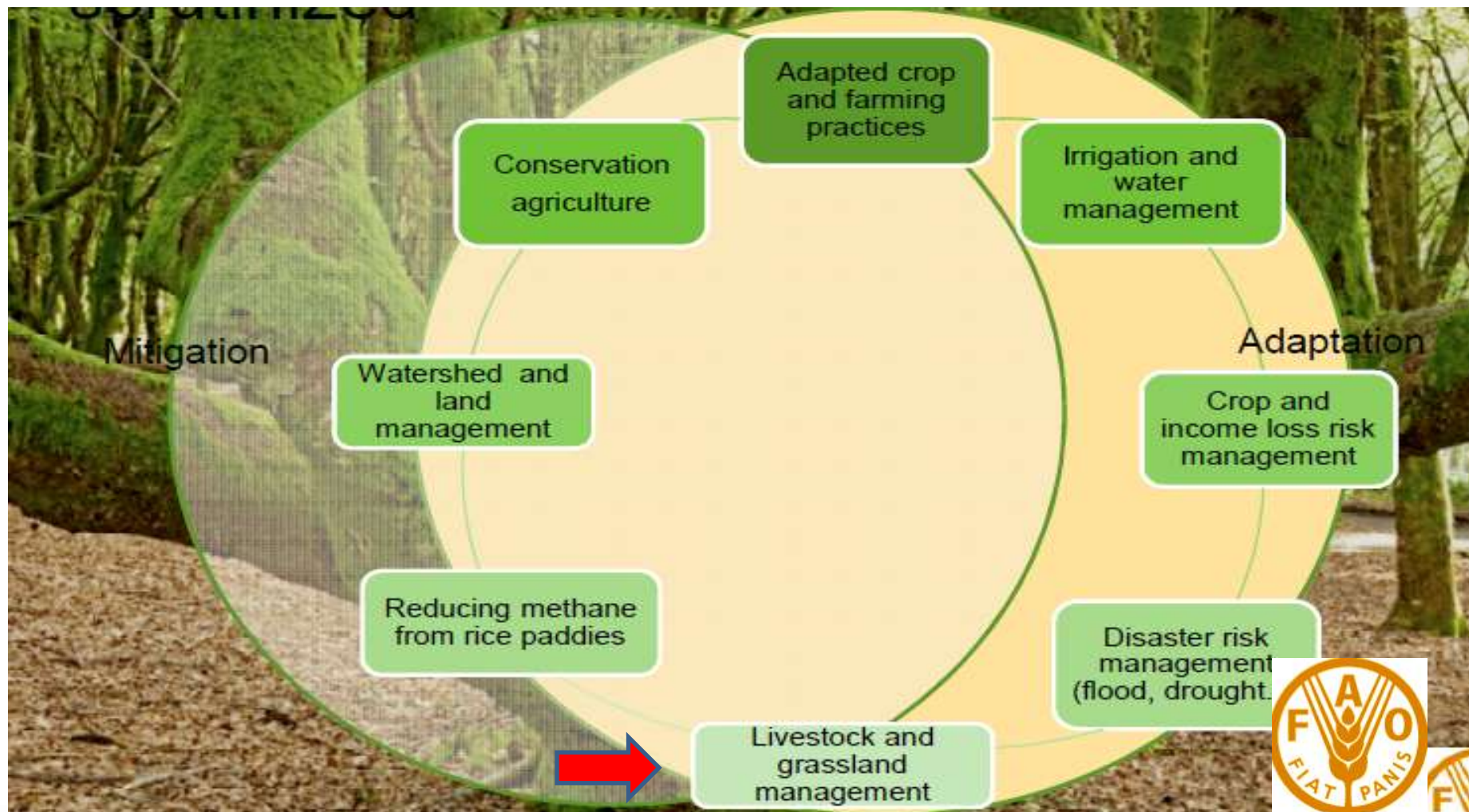


# The concept of Climate Smart Agriculture





# The concept of Climate Smart Agriculture



# Point of Departure

- Livestock and grassland management research is important for CSA.
- However, approaches and technologies **ALONE** will not increase resilience against Climate Change or improve livelihoods.



# FANRPAN CSA Programme Cluster

- Conservation Agriculture
- Limpopo Basin Development Challenge (LBDC)
- Strengthening Evidence-Based Climate Change Adaptation Policies (SECCAP)
- Climate Smart Agriculture Advocacy
- AfriCAN (Web-based Community of Practice)



**What is FANRPAN doing?**



# FANRPAN Policy Engagement Cycle

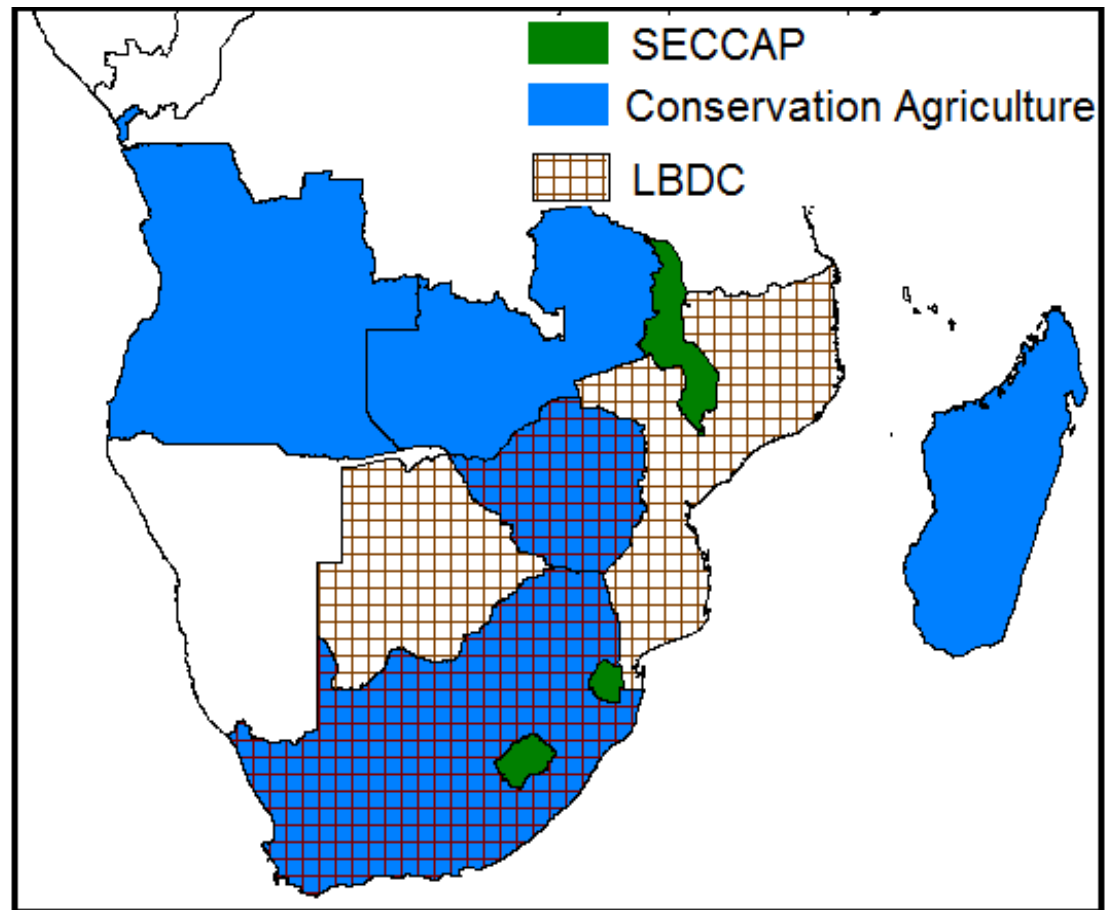


**Capacity Development**

**Strategic Partnerships**

**Communication**

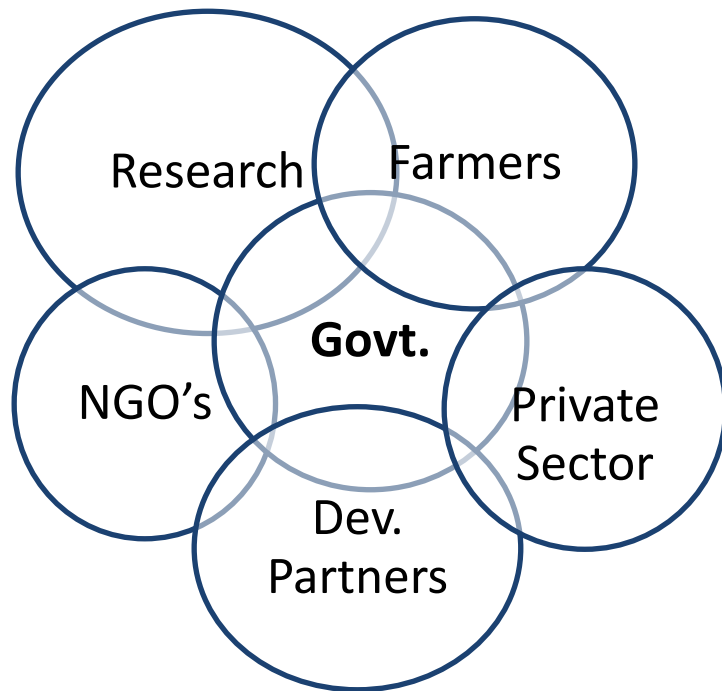
# 1. FANRPAN CSA Policy Analysis/Research



Conservation Agriculture



## 2.1. Policy Advocacy: Policy Dialogues



**At national and regional levels**

They are:

- Multi-stakeholder
- Safer environment for all



## 2.2. Policy Advocacy: National Engagements

### Addresses to National Parliaments



### CSA Field Days with Farming Communities



### CSA Theatre for Policy Advocacy (TPA) Performances





## 2.3. Policy Advocacy: Global Engagements

FANRPAN

Participates in the  
World Economic  
Forum Debates



## 2.4. Policy Advocacy: UNFCCC Agriculture Campaigns



COP14: ACCID



COP15: AFOLU



COP16, 17 &18



# 2.5. Policy Advocacy: Recognizing African Success

2008



H. E. Dr. Bingu wa  
Mutharika

2009



H.E. L. DIEGO,  
Mozambique

On behalf of  
President Emilio

2010



Hon. Abraham Ivambo,  
Namibia

On behalf of President

2011



Her Majesty, Queen Mother  
Ntombi, Indlovukazi of Swaziland

2012



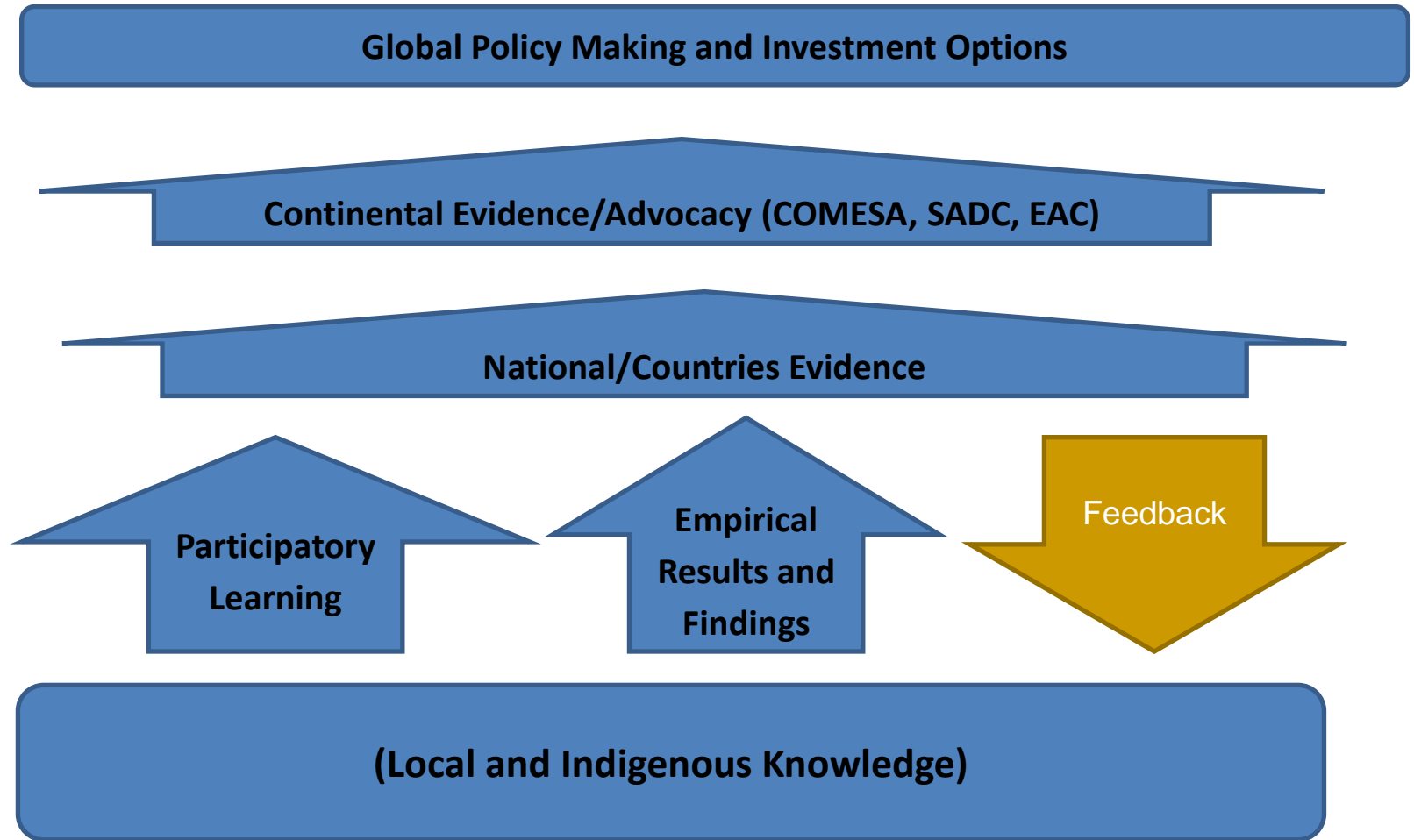
H.E Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete,

President of the United  
Republic of Tanzania

## Awards:

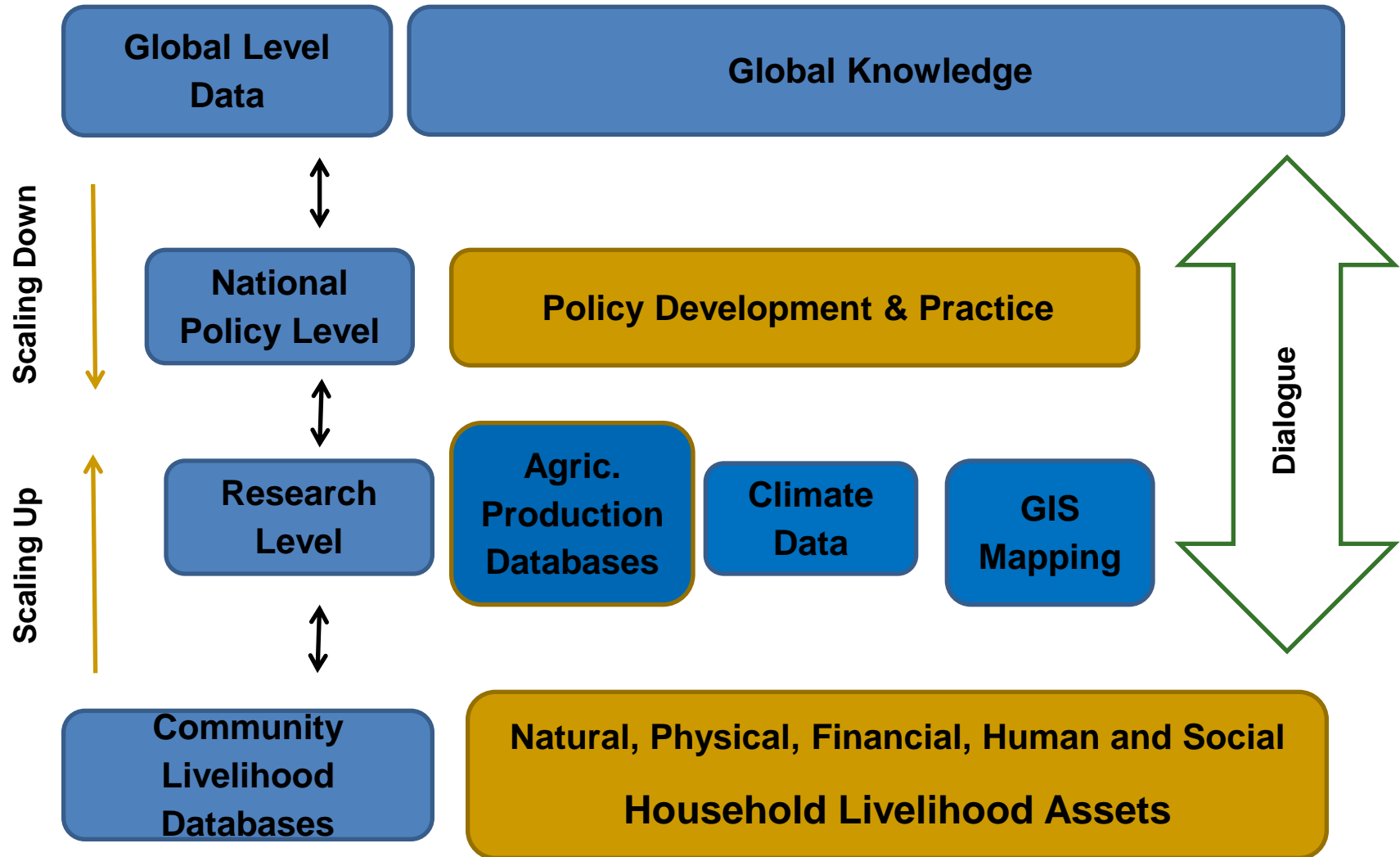
- Policy Leadership
- Civil Society Policy Movers and Shakers
- Excellence in Agricultural Journalism
- Youth in Agriculture

# 3.1. Knowledge Management: Levels





## 3.2. Knowledge Management: Integration



# 4.1. Capacity: Trainings for Individuals

- 25 Post graduate students – **LBDC**
- 7 Post graduate students – **SECCAP**
- 3 Undergraduates Students – **SECCAP**

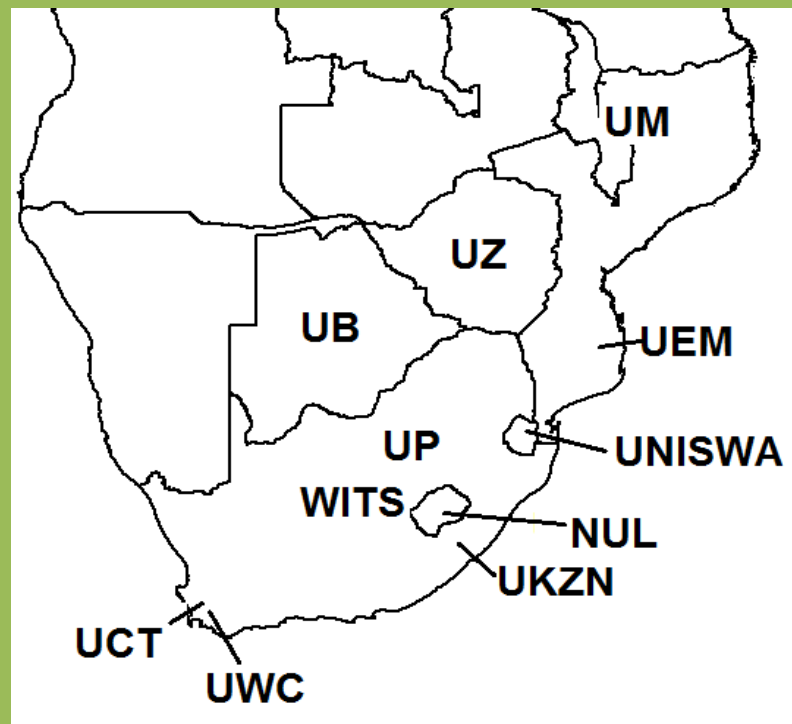
## Training

- **Students & Supervisors:** Climate Change & Socio-economic Analysis
- **Journalists:** Communication of climate information
- **Young scientists:** Internships and fellowships
- **Researchers:**
  - Linking research to decision makers
  - Designing and conducting research for impact



## 4.2. Capacity: Institutional Strengthening

**Strengthened  
Linkages between  
Universities  
&  
Inter Disciplinary  
Research**



**Enhanced  
Global  
Collaboration**



**Enhanced  
Regional  
partnerships**



# 5.1. Communication Tools

## PRINT

- *Policy Brief Series*
- *Newsletters*
- *Policy Advisory Notes*
- *Research Papers*
- *Country Studies*



# 5.2.Communication Tools

Electronic: [www.fanrpan.org](http://www.fanrpan.org)



# Conclusion



# Way Forward: The Building Blocks (1)

## Seek out and scale up innovative solutions by

- incorporating **communities' aspirations** into research & policy processes
- attracting “**champions**” who can spread the word

## Collaborate across disciplines

- More collaboration in **multi- and trans-disciplinary** teams
- Look for ways to work together, while not losing the advantages of **deep sectoral expertise**.



# Way Forward: The Building Blocks (2)

## Create an environment in which cooperation can thrive by

- Building effective **partnerships**
- Developing **mutual accountability** mechanisms
- Using **communication and advocacy** to promote change

## Build the evidence base

- Collect **relevant data** in timely fashion
- Improve **tools and methods**, and
- Invest in **monitoring and evaluation**.





# Take Home Message

- Context is important to drive the environment in which science operates
- Communities should set research agendas to improve relevance and uptake
- Multi-disciplinary research teams are important to tackle complex development issues (i.e., Climate Change)
- There must be a systematic way of communicating policy recommendations to policy making and practice
- Create a network of like-minded institutions to sustain research knowledge and use



# Thank You



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